What is claimed:

1. A phosphate salt of 8-fluoro-2-(4-methylaminomethyl-phenyl)-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one.

2. A pharmaceutical composition of the compound of claim 1, suitable for oral administration comprising a pharmaceutically effective dose of the compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier thereof.

3. A pharmaceutical composition of the compound of claim 1, suitable for injectable administration comprising a pharmaceutically effective dose of the compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier thereof.

4. A chemotherapy combination a pharmaceutically effective dose of 8-fluoro-2-(4-methylaminomethyl-phenyl)-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one phosphate and a chemotherapeutic agent selected from irenotecan, temozolamide and dacarbazine.

5. The chemotherapeutic combination of claim 4 wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is irenotecan.

6. The chemotherapeutic combination of claim 4 wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is temozolamide.

7. The chemotherapeutic combination of claim 4 wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is dacarbazine.

8. A method of improving the effectiveness of a cytotoxic drug or radiotherapy administered to a mammal in the course of therapeutic treatment, said method comprising: administering to the mammal an effective PARP-inhibiting amount of the compound of claim in conjunction with the administration of said cytotoxic drug or radiotherapy.

9. A method for protecting against injury consequent to myocardial ischemia or reperfusion in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal an effective amount of the compound, defined in claim 1.

10. A method for reducing neurotoxicity consequent to a stroke, a head trauma, or a neurodegenerative disease in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal an effective amount of the compound defined in claim 1.

11. A method for delaying the onset of cell senescence associated with skin aging in a mammal comprising: administering to fibroblast cells in the mammal an effective PARP-inhibiting amount of the compound defined in claim 1.

12. A method for preventing the onset of insulin-dependent diabetes in a mammal comprising administering the compound defined in claim 1 to said mammal.